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W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule Copies. | Date.

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1901.

.76,270 16 ..... 75,550 2.....76,890 17 .....74,530 8......78,720 4..........77,460 19..........78,480 ......76,200 20 .......77,090 ....... 77,600 21 Sunday 104,330 7 Sunday 103,275 22 ..... 75,720 8..... 75,790 23..... 75,150 9......76,490 34.......74,650 11.........75,440 26.......75,210 18..... 78,720 27..... 78,220 18..... 77,020 28 Sunday . 103,038 14 Sunday . 105,335 29 ..........74,370 13 ..... 75,220 80 ..... 74,840

Total for the month . . . . . 2, 425,945 Less all copies spolled in print-Net number distributed .... 2,359,651 Average daily distribution .... 78,655

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported spendid during the month of April was lail per cent. W. B. CARR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
thirtieth day of April, 1301.

J. F. FARISH.
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Me. My
term expires April 26, 1906.

MONEY TO BURN.

May 1 the price of steel rails advanced from \$26 to \$28 a ton. According to dispatches from New York, the anthracite operators intend to increase the price of their product \$1 a ton. It is estimated that this will add about \$50,000,000 to

There is something magnificent in the way the trusts announce these advances. There is something kingly in the case with which they decree that this and that shall be done.

Supply and demand? What are they? What economist dared to talk about such entities? What are they beside Rockefeller and Vanderbilt and the remainder of the coterie?

Are the March earnings of the Steel Trust to be doubled in May so that the profit of the thirty days will be seventeen millions? How bright next winter's are will be with the black diamonds sparkling at so much per sparkle. Prosperous times, truly, for the trusts.

DUTY OF THE CITY

Mayor Wells has given evidence that his recent visits to the eleemosynary institutions of the city were taken in the right spirit. He has stated that money must be found for the erection of new buildings. In his message to the Municipal Assembly he has asked that danger from fire be made as small as If fire were to gain beadway at the

temporary Hospital, the Insane Asylum, the Poorhouse or the Female Hospital, there is every probability that a fearful loss of life would result. Especially is this true of the temporary Hospital, which is little less than a mass of dry kindling wood.

The Mayor has asked for the appointment of eight firemen to be stationed night and day at the four institutions. It will be their duty to train the employes and to take charge in case of fire. The immunity from a holocaust that St. Louis has hitherto enjoyed makes prevention of fires in the institutions of the city imperative.

Y. M. C. A. OF TO-DAY.

Boston will have the privilege this year of entertaining the greatest gathering of young men held so far this century. The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association will be celebrated.

Wonderful changes have taken place in that organization since June 6, 1846, when George Williams called a few men together at his home to devise ways and means for helping their associates. Wide results have come from that meeting. The total number of associations that have been formed since then and are now in existence is 6.192, of which about one-fourth are in this country.

Out of a total membership of 521,000, America has 255,000. The average membership of the associations in this coun try is about double that in other countries. England has about 105,000 members, while in Germany there are 92,000.

In practical work, the associations in America are far ahead of other countries. Six hundred and eighty-two secretaries are employed here, while in England but seventy-five draw salaries There are only eighteen salaried German secretaries. The United States have nearly 400 buildings in a total of 700. Buildings to the value of \$24,000,000 are owned by the organization in this coun-

that is being done by the faithful mem- was not what a minister of the gospel bers of the association nearly every com- should have used. However strongly munity knows. Progressive methods have been used. There has been consecration of the highest type. The future sion.

Is bright. The organization has lost any if he had been of the usual run of tendency to namby-pambyism that it men, he would have promptly denied may have had at one time. To-day, the that he made such a remark. He might pont Morgan parts both his hair and his

the moralist. The wholesomeness perwill make the meeting in Boston one of the notable meetings of the year and

WE AND GERMANY. In considering the matter of this Government's future relations with Germany it is, as a logical necessity, imperative that the German movement of colonization now going on in South America be recognized as a menace to the friendliness of spirit long existing

between the two nations. An attache of the German Embassy in Washington is quoted in the news reports as giving utterance to the German view of this movement which in itself reveals the existing peril. "The extension of German interests," he says, alluding to the German colonies now being established in South America, "necessarily means that we must take measures to protect them. That is what we are doing. Our preparations are not simed at the United States."

And yet it may be seen at a glane how easily this German duty of "protecting" German colonies in the lower half of the Western Hemisphere can assume the aspect of a German interference in the affairs of the South American Republics which is forbidden by our Monroe Doctrine. It is also easy to see how, at some day in the not remote future, Germany will make answer to an American protest against this violation of the Monroe Doctrine, since it is already the European opinion that the Monroe Doctrine is no longer in force. It will undoubtedly be contended by Germany, or by any other Power which may now see fit to establish a foothold in the Western Hemisphere, that the Monroe Doctrine ceased to command the respect of Europe the moment the United States Government assumed control of the Philippines as an American colonial possession. The Monroe Doctrine, it will be argued, forbade with equal authority American interference in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere and European interference in the affairs States Government, it will be charged, has itself violated and invalidated the Monroe Doctrine, therefore it cannot be expected that Europe shall be bound by that which no longer binds the Power

by whom it was promulgated. And this will be a logical contention on Europe's part, bringing the question of American absolute control in the Western Hemisphere back to first principles—the right of the strong hand. It will not be the Monroe Doctrine which prevents European interference in the affairs of this Hemisphere hereafter. It war with the United States. This is the additional cost of the Philippines-a con tinual menace of war which would have been impossible but for American expansion into the Old World.

POSSIBILITIES.

Within the past week there has appeared an item in the papers to the effect that the members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors were projecting a visit through the South and West in order to acquaint themselves with the needs of the country relative to appropriations coming under their furisdiction.

If the committee should finally decide to take the trip with a view to practical results there would be an opportunity for much good. Personal inspection of for which money was asked at the last session of Congress would be enlightening even if not creditable to certain Congressmen who attempted to railroad local appropriations by means of the

For instance, it would be well for the committee to visit the creek in Rhode Island six miles in length and about six inches in depth. Perhaps the constituents of the Congressman who asked \$10. 000 for the improvement of that waterway would make the time pass pleasantly with tales of future commerce to be developed. And while the members of the committee are on their trip, they might visit their own districts and contemplate what good things they had planned by the last bill which Senator

Carter talked to death. Although inspection might do much some of the extravagances in the last bill, the good that might be done by observing the needs of communities that absolutely suffer for want of better facilities might be infinitely greater. A trip down the Missouri and the Missis sippi would show commerce crippled by the lack of better water facilities. A visit to Memphis would be appreciated by a city which has had to bear much

from the silliness of Congress. And if, by any sort of miracle, the members of the committee should be fortunate enough to find some way that will curb their own selfishness in the matter of demands on the Treasury by means of the River and Harbor bill, the trip would repay the Government many

BRAVE WORDS.

Within the past few days a card appeared in each of the New York papers from Doctor Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, of that city, that for bravery surpasses the heroism of many of our popular idols. If public men generally would emulate the example of the clergyman, much of the talk concerning the unreliability of newspapers would

disappear. Doctor Rainsford addressed the credit men of New York City recently and while speaking of the criticisms that have been passed upon the missionaries in China said with some emphasis that a larger part of the talk was "damned Coming from a minister of such prominence, the strong expression naturally was a feature of the banquet. The newspapers "played" the remark as a news item, taking care to quote the

doctor literally.

Doctor Rainsford is a man of sense even if a bit emphatic at times. When he read his remarks in the papers the next morning, he saw that the remark he might feel on the subject, there was no necessity for the use of the expres-

es stand for the best in life, both have insisted that the reporters mis-

from the viewpoint of the Christian and quoted him. If he had been of a certain brand of politician, he would have writvading the atmosphere of the Y. M. C. A. ten a lengthy screed to the newspapers explaining the remark so that the opposite impression would have been left with the reader. He would have called down wrath upon the head of the defenseless reporter.

But Doctor Rainsford did none of these things. He frankly acknowledged that he had used the expression and expressed his sorrow therefor in a manly way. He said that he had spoken "unadvisedly with his lips." The action of the New York divine is sublimely cour-

INNOCENT VICTIMS.

Great possibilities lie in the doctrine of the Indiana Supreme Court which has upheld the constitutionality of the State law holding saloonkeepers responsible for pecuniary damages to "innocent victims of the traffic."

Mrs. George Homire of Lebanon brought suit against John Halfnan, a saloonkeeper, for \$20,000 damages. Homire had gone home intoxicated and had killed Seuth Nease, a boarder. He was tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The testimony showed that when sober Homire was kind, dutiful and of good habits. When intoxicated he was ill-natured, though not known as a dangerous man.

When the suit for damages against the saloonkeeper who sold her husband liquor was tried, the lower court sustained a demurrer that the Supreme Court has overruled. The higher court held it only necessary to prove that the intoxication was caused in whole or in part by the sale of the liquor and that there was a lose of support incident to the intoxication. "And this is true." reads the decision, "whether this loss of support is a direct or a remote result of the intoxication."

From all indications Saloonkeeper Halfnan is thrown against a difficult proposition. So far, there have been no resolutions of regret to bolster up his wounded spirit. On the other hand, many letters are said to have been received by the widow expressing the hope that she and her children will be reimof the Western Hemisphere. The United bursed for the loss they have sustained in the imprisonment of her husband.

But what a vista opens up through this doctrine. Suppose that all "innocent victims" of the many more or less dangerous things on the market were to have by law pecuniary remuneration for losses inflicted. For instance, suppose the seller of a revolver were held responsible to the family of a murdered man as well as to the sufferers through the imprisonment of the

Or, suppose that the manufacturers of poisons were compelled to furnish food will be the knowledge of the certainty of and raiment to the relatives of every suicide? There might also be cause for damages from the publishers of Kit Carson and Dare-Devil Dick to the employers of small messenger boys.

And even in the case of the saloon keeper there are problems to be solved. What a fine discrimination will have to be used in knowing when the danger point has been reached in a customer's thirst. A glass of beer may affect one man as a pint of whisky does another. One man looks sober when he may be very drunk. Another man may be very drunk as to his legs, but sober as to his head, in which case he is not a danger ous man. So, all together, Indiana seems to have stumbled upon an interesting and rich mine for lawyers and legis

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

the business district of St. Louis is the activity in property suitable for residence purposes. The sale of the Catlin tract to an Eastern syndicate last week is a notable event in the annals of local real estate.

Of course, the World's Fair is partly responsible for the increased number of realty transfers within the last month. St. Louisans have appreciated the importance of the event. The fact that a combination of men in New York are equally impressed with the prospects now opening is gratifying. That they should invest a million dollars in their belief shows that capital is looking for great things in St. Louis

Conditions justify such an investment as the New Yorkers have made. The city is bound to grow in the direction of for the public treasury in cutting out the land purchased from the Catlin syndicate. Yet, fifteen years ago, when the present sellers paid \$200,000 for the unimproved tract, there were many shaking heads. This important transaction is only the forerunner of others in the residence district. No kind of St. Louis property is a losing investment under present conditions.

> Congressman Tawaev is frank enough to acknowledge that he did not appreclate St. Louis hospitality until he had left the city. If he had appreciated the value of advice he would have cleared \$33,000 in Union Pacific. He will know better next time. But he must always sell on good advice as well as buy.

> After shutting out American meat, the statements of German officials that America is their best friend seems something like the action of the dog who bites a chunk out of your leg while playing.

> John D. Rockefeller's advice to the young men about giving away money would have been appreciated a great deal more if he had given them a tip on what stocks to buy to get the money.

> a cosmopolitan entertainer. First Wall street, then the President, and last St. Louis merchants are guests of the State. Yes, last but not least.

Now announcement is made that Van-

derbilt has secured control of St. Paul.

golden gate of St. Peter. "If Morgan succeeds, America will become the most powerful country in the world," says the London Statist. In that

New York stock brokers are breaking down under the weight of profitable orders. This looks like an embarrassment

case, wave the flag.



## Artist Turner Discusses Color Schemes for Expositions. The Buffalo Example.

urchase Exposition make a White City like ormer expositions, or will there be color in

former expositions, or will there be color in the exteriors of its buildings?

If the philosophy of color in exposition exteriors enunciated by Mr. C. Y. Turner, director of color of the Pan-American Exposition, is correct, the St. Louis World's Fair should not be a white city. Mr. Turner contends that the uniform white of expositions prior to the Pan-American has been a mere dodging of the problem of harmonizing the colors of buildings, and he believes that St. Louis having the money believes that St. Louis, having the money

According to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Buffalo show, \$4,850,000 was available. This money was made up as follows: 

Not a "Rainbow City." St. Louis has available more than three times this amount of money. If there is a



CHARLES Y. TURNER, N. A. Director of Color, Pan-American Ex-

\* color problem to be solved St. Louis has

ney to solve it. e man with an epigrammatic eye has called the Pan-American Exposition

called the Pan-American Exposition "The Rainbow City," but Mr. Turner raises his hands in horror at the Philistine inaccuracy of the description.

"Oh," he says, "I suppose they need some descriptive phrase to advertise an exposition, but the Pan-American Exposition is not a 'Rainbow City,' and the visitor who comes here looking for a 'Rainbow City' will be disappointed.

"The beautiful emerald-green hue of the water as it curls over the crest of Niagara

water as it curls over the crest of Niagara Falls is the color note that runs through

the Exposition."

Mr. Turner believes, and the men who had to do with the making of the Exposition agree with him, that for St. Louis to return to the white of former expositions would be a decided step backward.

"St. Louis should by all means use color in its Exposition building exteriors," says in its exposition building exteriors, says Mr. Turner. "In former expositions all color was eschewed in exteriors because those in charge of the artistic tout ensemble feared to risk the introduction of color lest the hues of the various buildings should quarrel with each other and the resulting effect be a hotch-potch to offend

he artistic eye. Thinks St. Louis Should Have Color "For this reason they used white only. They made a mistake. They dodged a problem, which, had they solved it as we have tried to do here, would have added nmeasurably to the attractiveness of the good picture in colors is more attractive than an equally good picture in black and white. It may be harder to produce a good color piece than a good black and white, but the rewards of success are proportioned

to the difficulties surmounted.
"By all means St. Louis should not return to the plain white. Color in expositions should be developed. "I desire to teach those St. Louisans who

have charge of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair one lesson I have learned from my connection with the Chicago World's

Exposition. That lesson is that the ailled arts should work together for the artistic success of an exposition. None should be subordinated. The allied arts, as usually considered, are painting, sculpture and ar-chitecture. In the case of a big exposition I would add two others—landscape architecture and electrical light decoration.

Buffalo's Error.
"In the Buffalo Exposition a radical error was made at the start, in that the archi-tects were given a free hand to work their wishes, and that the painter and sculptor were called in after the architect had finished his work. The exposition, as an artistic whole, should be planned by a board made up, not as in the case of Chicago and Buffalo, of architects only, but it should include one representative—who later should be the head of his department—of each of the alled art. It should have -of each of the allied arts. It should have an architect, a painter, a sculptor, a dec orative electricism and a landscape arch tect, and together they should plan the ex-position. Such a board, headed by a referee proximately familiar with past achieve-ments in all branches, should produce a renarkably attractive result. Coloring Is a Difficult Matter.

"Building an exposition is not like build-ing a house or a hotel, or even an art gal-lery or a library. In those buildings the essential object is utilitarian. They must subserve a certain purpose or they fail of their object. For that reason the architect, who has to bear this utilitarian object in view, is really the most important person.
"With an exposition building, or an entire exposition, it is different. The architect is not the most important person. Artistic beauty is the sole desideratum. Why, then, should the architect, who is not, from his profession, expentionally qualified. his profession, exceptionally qualified to paint the best picture by means of houses lawns, statues, bridges, canals and lakes, be given the sole planning of an exposition's tout ensemble, and why should the artist and the sculptor be brought in as an after-thought or a subcontractor to eat the crumbs that have fallen from the archi-

This wrong plan of procedure was pursued both at Chicago and at Buffalo. At Chicago it did not make so much difference from a painter's standpoint, because no color was used. At Buffalo it made a great deal of difference. Each architect invisted that his building should have a certain color, with a total disregard for the tout ensemble or artistic effect of the experi-tion as a whole. I as director of color, was called in to harmonize these discords, after they had, so to speak, been played. Had I been called in consultation earlier the place of the pound of cure. It is this lesson that I wish to impress on those who are to make the Louisiana Purchase Exper-tion. To follow this lesson will not add materially to the cost of the Exposition, but

Mr. Turner's Qualifications.

The weight of authority seems to be with
Mr. Turner. He is a member of the National Society of Mural Painters of New
York, a National academican, president of the Art Students' League of New York the Art. Students' League of New York, first vice president of the Architectural Lengue of New York and member of the Water Color Society of New York. He was selected by the Society of Mural Painters, on application of John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board of Architects which planned the exposition. His work was "to volve the exposition."

The latter had planned a gray tint for his structure. The color scheme required a yel-low tint. Much nerve force was expended on both sides before the yellow won.

A peculiarity of the unusual painting of the Buffalo Exposition, as Mr. Turner ex-

plains it, is that nowhere on any of the buildings has a stencil been used. There is not a line or a color arabesque anywhere, The absence of this, Mr. Turner explains. was due to the expense which this would entail and to the inability to obtain ar-

"Flat" Painting, and the Cause. "The painters' union," he says, "insisted that every man who handled a brush on the grounds had to be a member of the paint-ers' union, and so we had to limit our decoration to high-class house-painting. All the colors are flat, and even at that we had to watch the painters after we had supplied them with water-color drawings to guide their work. In numbers of instances we

do, but here is a shoal it must navigate carefully if it wishes to improve on the work of the Pan-American Exposition. "Another man with whom the Director of

departs from the flat to use the stencil, is the electrician. A calcium light operator in a theater can utterly ruin the grandest in a theater can utterly ruin the grander-effect of a scene painter. As a large part of the Exposition's glory is in its electric light decorations, which come out at night, the Color Director must study to produce his Color Director must study to produce his effects at night as well as by day. He must carnestly enlist the co-operation of the designer of electric lighting."

How the Fair Was Designed.

The Pan - American Exposition lanned by a board of eight architects at the head of their profession. They took the bare site and planned the position of the buildings, and devised features to fill the inbuildings, and devised reatures to in the in-terstices. Then the various buildings were assigned to various architects and the work of construction proceeded. Only after the buildings as devised by the architects had passed the formative stage were the Di-rector of Color, the electrician and the sculptor called in. They had to work with the material the architects gave them and had no choice in its selection.

In the midway, or "Vanity Fair," as he calls it, Mr. Turner had an orgle of color.
"The buildings here," he says, "are treated with more liberty, but similar in general tone of color to the main portion of the Ex-position. The State buildings and other concessions about the grounds have consid-erable latitude in treatment and will be held in check only when something startling is suggested."

is suggested."
Our Fair Should Open on Time. If St. Louis is looking for something new and good in expositions something that no exposition has ever had before-it should make the Louisiana Purchase Centennial unique in the history of human civilization as "the Exposition that opened on time." It would be a revolutionary departure in expositions.

expositions.

"Opening on time" may broadly be taken to mean an absence of week-to-week post-ponement of the opening, and of rough ends hanging loose when the time for opening comes. It may be taken to mean that the Exposition shall be an Exposition when the gates open, and not a waste of packing boxes, excelsior, scaffolding and false work, of unmounted waste of packing boxes. of unmounted staff statues, of roadways deep in clayey mud, of dry land where the architect planned cascades, fountains and canals, and of puddles where the map shows walks

This primary lesson obtrudes itself nakedly over the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. It is a magnificent exposition "in posse." "In esse" it is a hive of industry, a babel of bustling workmen in plaster-stained jumpers and overalls, an exhibit of raw materials, of tow and plaster of paris, of 2x4 scantling, of lath and asphalt and crushed grantic and company. and crushed granite and cement. May I was the time set for the opening of the Pan-American Exposition. On April 8— a month ago—Mayor Diehl of Buffalo, in a communication to the Aldermen, recom-mended that May 1 be made a civic holi-day, "that all schools and public buildings

requested to suspend business in order that opportunity might be afforded all employes to participate in the opening of the Pan-American Exposition." The recommenda-tion was adopted. Much Is Still to Be Bos

On last Monday—two days before the time fixed for the opening—he addressed another communication to the Aldermen, reciting that "the recent storm so retarded progress at the exposition grounds that it has been deemed wise by the exposition management to postpone the formalities of the opening until May 20."

ment to postpone the formalities of the opening until May 20."

Now, according to the authorities, "nearly 300 pavers are rushing the asphalt up through the Midway and over the bridges flanking the electric tower. Scores of painters are touching up the groups of statuary finking the electric tower. Scores of paintters are touching up the groups of statuary
throughout the grounds. Others are busy
putting in place the fountains of 'Ceres'
and 'Kronos' in the west Explanade, and of
the 'Birth of Venus' and the 'Genius of
Man' in the Court of Fountains. In the
Fountain of Abundance workmen are putting in place the rows of dolphins which
spout water into vases in successive tiers
of six rows below the statuary, while Land
scape Architect Ulrich has men employed
setting out rhododendrons in the Mail and
pansies in the Sunken Gardens of the Esplanade."

Hobson, who was assigned by the Navy Department to preside at the naval display in the Government building at the Exposi-tion, and who came to Buffaio in time for the opening, May 1, has been ablested.

the opening, May 1, has been obliged to go back home until the formal opening comes May 20. . It was the storm with the Pan-American Exposition. With other expositions it was other things, and this gives St. Louis a chance with its Louislans Purchase Centen-

Depends on the Funds. The theory has been advanced that it is impossible to open an exposition on time; that an exposition rises gradually to its zenith some time between opening and closing; that longer time for preparation produces not greater completeness, but greater elaboration. The theory does not, however, bear analysis. The funds, not the time, de-

termine the degree of elaboration.

The exposition season is of six months short at best, and a few days taken from it in the early spring detract materially from the sum total of the success of the conterprise. Experienced exposition visitors have learned to shun the opening weeks and have thus further reduced an already too short season and growded to an uncom fortable degree the middle months of big

xpositions.
Should St. Louis's World's Fair authorities keep before themselves the idea of "an Exposition that will open on time" and fix that fact firmly in the minds of exhibitors and the public and the contractors, the Louisiana Centennial would have days and weeks longer in which to add to its financial

## FIRST FLY OF THE SEASON.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Summer Is here,

The season of beer And bald heads galore, That add to my store Of pleasure," quoth the busy, buzzing

As he glanced up at the sky, And winked at old Sol Whose sweetening rays put us all In a terrible stew
Oh, the fun that I'll get
When the bald heads begin to sweat.
In the morning! When these fellows Who stay up late and dally with the Pillows until noon,

Think they're it. Then 'tis time for me to commune With their noses and their ears And then make a sneak until the Bay! there's one now. Listen at the row he makes
With that opening in his head
Called by courtesy a mouth.
I'll just go round by the south
End of his bed.

And make a sneak on his head. Ab. ha. haw! Did you like that You night-wandering clam? You missed me with that hand That looks like a canvased ham

Didn't you! What! Not awake yet? Well, you will be, you bet, When I begin to get my fine work in.

Z-z-z-z-zip-b-z-z-z-izst!

Ab, ha, me boy! I got ye that time,
And I think you'll remember my
Warning not to sleep so late
When I see you to-morrow morning. B-Z-Z-Z-M-M STREET CARS A TEST

## OF TRUE POLITENESS.

If we wanted a place to test the true politeness of people none could be more effective than the street cars of a great city. No matter how fine the gown, how costly the furs, how exclusive and aloof the air of a woman riding in these convenient but unpleasant conveyances, there is no trouble of a woman riding in these convenient but unpleasant conveyances, there is no trouble in separating the lady-at-heart from the

During the last six months I have never failed to get a seat in a car, even in the rush of Christmas shopping. When, by mistake, I entered a car already full, some dear girl has always been ready to insist on my taking her seat as soon as she de-tected my gray hair. Often I am sure that I was the less tired of the two, but the gen-tle insistence of my young helpers would

lenied. such girls; no mother is left too burden where they are: no fretful brother or sister is pushed away unamused; no reckless brother has an excuse to stay away because his "sister is so cross!"—Mrs. Clement Par-ley in May Ledger Monthly.

## A STRANGE CASE.

BY CARROLL MARTIN.

study reading from a volume of Gautier's short stories, when he suddenly jumped from his chair and began pacing the room. ing to himself. "There is no case like it | Naturally, my mystification and wonderon record." Then he would refer to the book again and repeat, "Wonderful, wonderful, that I should stumble upon the explanation here. It is the same, exactly the same, hallucination. And the suggestion that I had given up hope of finding finally explained.

"Pardon me," I said with some irritais here too. Extraordinary!"

went on in this strain for perhaps five minutes, and then, noticing that I was staring at him in bewilderment, he smiled with that air of satisfaction that is seldom seen, except upon the face of the student or investigator who has finally solved some scientific riddle.

"Hugh, my boy," he said, "I have stumbled upon a complete explanation of the most mystifying case of hallucination that has ever come under my notice. Explanations often come to us too late, but rarely in such a strange way."

Completely mystified, I took the book from my uncle's hands, and discovered that he had been reading "Omphale," Gautier's weird story of a young man who became enamored of a figure in a piece of tapestry that hung on the wall of an old chateau owned by the Chevaller de Din the dismal Rue de Tournelles, I has not had time to refresh my memory of the tale, when my uncle almost snatched the book from my hands and began reading again to reassure himself of the correctness of the conclusion he had apparently

Probably the next thing will be the formed. "Heroules spinning at the feet of Omspindle in pompadour style."

My uncle, the celebrated English allenist, | mock swagger; the delicious pout of her Doctor Griffiths, was sitting quietly in my dimpled mouth; the beauty spot (assessin, Gautier calls it) cunningly placed upon her cheek'; and the cupids, 'the indispensable cupids.' Well, well, it is certainly extraordinary."

a catalogue, the features of this wonderful tapestry, "tortured after the fashion of Vanloo," the drift of his speech being so strange as to the cause the liveliest curiosity. "It is plain as day." my uncle

Unconscious of my presence, my uncle | tion, "but it is not at all plain to me. The story always struck me as being a particularly wild flight of an unruly imagina-

"Of course. Of course," my uncle repiled. "You must think me in need of my own medicine. I will tell you about it. The tale is preposterous. I was not thinking of that when I said "it" was plain. I was thinking of the case of a young man who was placed in my charge last summer. Poor chap. He is dead now. I under 'Omphale's' influence." could do nothing for him, and his people took him abroad where he died, in Italy I with intense interest, but here I objected

"The man-Wiltse was his name-was suffering from a most peculiar hallucination, the nature of which was discovered by his family when they instituted a close watch upon him to discover if possible the cause of his strange behavior and demeanor. To be brief, he had fallen in love with a figure in a piece of tapestry identi-cal with that described in this tale of time or other read this story of Gautier's Gautier's. And not only this, but he imagined that his adoration was reciprocated to some extent by the woven figure with whom he would tenderly converse when he did not know he was being watched.

purchased the tapestry several years before, having been attracted by the absurd phale," he began aloud. "The very same treatment the subject had received at the tapestry. 'Hercules holding a bedecked hands of the artist inspired of Vanloo. The There could piece seemed grotesque to our vision, but mot be two of them. 'His little finger raised with the air of a French marquis taking a pinch of snuff; his muscular neck covered with ribbons and women's gew-gaws; that I saw an undulating movement huge panniers.' Fancy that! Of course, it is the same. And "Omphale," half covered with the Namean Bon's skin; her slender hand resting on her lover's knotty club; her true Andalusian feet, that would be lost in Cinderelia's allopers, shod with antique sandals of a delicate illac sprinkled with a saria; her head thrown back with a stream of the sum of time had a strange affect even upon so prosalc a personal that I looked upon the tale as a recital of fact. You miss the confidence of business men of this community, and the great values 'hey offered the story and then you will understand.

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"The your nemory of the story and then you will won t not be two of them. 'His little finger raised it was not without merit, and gazing with the air of a French marquis taking steadily at it for any length of time had a

"Naturally I tried the experiment of separating my patient from the influence of the tapestry, but this, as I feared, only had the effect of changing his habitual melancholy into a violent passion that was much more difficult to deal with than melancholis. We then tried hanging the tapestry in a much-used room, where some member of the family was likely to be at all times. There young Wiltee would sit before it in silence with an imploring expression on his face. Finally, he became so calluos in regard to his strange conceal it. Uncomplimentary remarks about "Omphale would send him into uncontrollable fits of passion that barely stopped short of violence to the person who him address his enchantress by name, but he would call her 'Marchioness,' and that, too, is explained, though, at the time, we were in the dark as to his reason for conferring this particular rank upon "Om-

"Perhans I exagnerated the imprethe tapestry made upon whoever looked at it for any length of time; I, you must remember, was to some extent under the in fluence I was studying and trying to counteract in my patient. Suggestion in such cases goes far and follows strange paths. Every one in the family came more or less

I had followed my uncle's story thus far that if he attributed the peculiar influence of the tapestry upon himself largely or partly to its known influence upon young Wiltse, it made it more difficult to under stand how the patient had, in the first in stance, come under "Omphale's" spell, since he did not have any outside suggestion. "That is true," said my uncle, and I can

and come to imagine himself a second lover of the beautiful Marchioness de T—, posed, to please her husband, in the romantic scene with Hercules." "My uncle's whole story ran counter to my very strong prejudices against belief in all things supernatural, "Buritism," and the other 'isms' of the same nort, "Do you mean to say," I exclaimed, "that you be-

growing intense as one gazed at her eyes. , fore he returned, an Englishman (why not Wiltse, Senior?) had offered 600 france for the tapestry, the dealer had accepted, and the tapestry had been carried away." "But." I broke in again, "you are still supposing that Gautier's tapestry and youth

actually existed." "Not at all. Whether or not Gautler described an actually existing tapestry, I do not know. I am inclined to think, however, that the novelist had seen this very tapestry. And when young Wiltse found it in his father's house either after or before he read the story, for I am confid he had read it. 'Omphale's' spell grasped He became the successor to Gautier's youth, but probably 'Omphale' did not warmly respond a second time to a merely human lover's advances, and hence his

"Poor fellow," said I. "De you know -." and then I hesitated, ashamed to disclose to my uncle the intense interest he estry now," I finally demanded.

"You shall never see it, Hugh, until you are too old to be foolish-until you are a old as I am."

A THREE YEARS' RECORD.

The Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Co.'s Remarkable Increase.

That the city of St. Louis has a capacity or business that no other city of the United for business that no other city of the Uniter States possesses was never better illustrated than the records displayed by the Roberts. Johnson & Rand Shoe Company of this city. Three years ago they began business on Washington avenue, and in less than six months' time had outgrown their quarters and were compelled to seek more consequently as the second which they receive a control at street. However, in their cramped quarters they were able to battle with the best, and at the close of their first year surprised the public by howing their sales to be \$1,532,000.09. This was considered to be remarkable at the time, out it was no less a surprise than was above to the time. my very strong prejudices against belief in all things supernatural, "Bgiritism," and the other "isms" of the same sort, "Do you mean to say," I exclaimed, "that you believe Gautier's preposterous yarn about the amounts of the young student and that woolen rag?"

"Not so fast. Not so fast," he repiled.

"The enterprise, enthusiasm, honesty and energy that are found so abundantly in the mergy that are found so abundantly in the mergy that are found so abundantly in the